

Construction Site Best Management Practices,
Stormwater Management,
and Erosion Controls
(proposed new section)

(A) Policy

Construction site erosion and uncontrolled stormwater runoff from land disturbance and development activities have significant adverse impacts upon regional water resources and the health, safety, property values, and general welfare of the community, and diminish the public enjoyment and use of natural resources. Specifically, soil erosion and stormwater runoff can:

- (1) Carry sediment, nutrients, pathogens, organic matter, heavy metals, toxins, and other pollutants to lakes;
- (2) Diminish the capacity of water resources to support recreational and water supply uses, and natural diversity of plant and animal life;
- (3) Cause bank and channel erosion;
- (4) Contaminate drinking water supplies; and
- (5) Increase risk of property damage and personal injury.

(B) Purpose

Effective sediment and stormwater management depend on proper planning, design, and timely installation of conservation and management practices, and their continued maintenance. Therefore, the purpose of this chapter is to set forth the minimum requirements for construction site erosion control and stormwater management that will diminish threats to public health safety, public and private property, and natural resources of Lake County.

(C) Intent

This chapter is intended to regulate lakeshore construction site erosion and stormwater runoff, to accomplish the following objectives:

- (1) Promote effective stormwater management specific to construction projects;
- (2) Minimize sedimentation, water pollution from nutrients, heavy metals, chemical and petroleum products and other contaminants, flooding and thermal impacts to the water resources of Lake County
- (3) Promote infiltration and groundwater recharge;
- (4) Protect functional values of lakes and adjacent wetlands;
- (5) Provide a single set of performance standards that apply to all lakeshore construction sites in Lake County.
- (6) Ensure no increase in the flow rate of surface water drainage from sites during or after construction; and
- (7) Protect public and private property from damage resulting from runoff and erosion.

(D) Application Requirements

All applications for Lakeshore Construction Permits must include:

- (1) A narrative describing the proposed project, including an implementation schedule for planned best management practices;
- (2) Identification of the entity responsible for maintenance of the project's best management practices;
- (3) Seeding specifications when applicable, such as the type (mix name and brand) and application rate of the seeding to be used on the site. If more than one type of seeding will be used, a site plan shall indicate the location of each seeding type.
- (4) Site Plan(s) or engineered stormwater management plan(s) showing:
 - (a) Placement of all erosion control devices, typically using a basic legend to demonstrate the type of device used in each location;
 - (b) Locations of natural and unnatural drainage areas, mean annual high and low water elevations and wetlands;
 - (c) Include depiction of construction location and site-specific features;
 - (d) The scale of the site plan;
 - (e) Demonstration of compliance with the performance standards outlined in subsection (5) below; and
 - (f) An indication of how the project has been designed to minimize the disturbed area(s), and incorporate proper planning of water runoff patterns through all stages of development.

(5) Performance standards

As applicable, construction sites must comply with the following standards:

- (a) Erosion control devices must be installed prior to the beginning of disturbing the soil.
- (b) Perimeter sediment control must be installed along the downslope side of the disturbed areas and around any storage piles of soil or other material in the vicinity of the lake or other surface water.
- (c) Silt fences or straw wattles should be installed at a fixed elevation on the slope and follow the associated contour for the entire length of the fence or wattle.
- (d) Sediment controls, such as straw bale checks, stone checks or a sediment trap must be installed at any drainage outlet (downstream ends of drainage ways)
- (e) Run-on must be reasonably managed to lessen its impact to the site.
- (f) Run-off is the responsibility of the landowner.

- (g) Stormwater or sediment laden water from a construction site shall not be redirected, diverted or deposited onto adjacent lands or the lake.
- (h) Areas not actively being graded or worked on and that would thus otherwise be exposed for more than 30 days and less than 1 year must be stabilized with temporary seeding, heavy mulching, and/or covered by tarps, straw blankets, or similar coverings. Temporary seeding is only appropriate between April 1st and October 15th. All seeding must be of indigenous species.
- (i) A stone tracking pad or access drive may be required on sites where sediment may be transported to and from the site by vehicle tires or equipment tracks by repeated activity. Stone tracking pads are generally used on construction sites at any point of entry and exit and must be installed as soon as the drive has been graded. When required, stone tracking pads must have 3 inch or larger angular stone and be laid 12 inches deep, wide enough for the equipment being used, and twice as deep as equipment length, where possible.
- (j) For all sites where the potential for pollution by oil or grease, or both exists, containment and/or entrapment practices must be implemented.
- (k) All devices used for erosion control and best management practices must be properly installed to accomplish the intended purposes and be properly installed and maintained.
- (l) Maintenance of all required facilities is the responsibility of the owner, and all project sites are subject to inspection and orders for repairs or maintenance by Lake County.